





Today's  
Advertisements.

## FOOD SUPPLY COMMISSION.

THE Ladies who signed the Petition which resulted in the appointment of the above named COMMISSION, are respectfully requested to assist the Commission in the conduct of its enquiries by communicating in writing as early as possible all the questions of the Rise in Price of Provisions in the Colony. List of Prices paid for the more Ordinary Articles of Food produced locally, as for Example, Beans, Flour, Rice, Fish, Beef, Mutton, Eggs, Poultry and Game, Vegetables and Fruit, at various Periods during the last Five Years will be greatly valuable. Similar Lists showing the Prices at different times of Wood, Coal, Charcoal and Oil will also be of value.

All Persons who feel themselves in a Position to throw out light on the subject either as regards the fact of the Rise in Prices or as to the causes or causes thereon, are respectfully requested to send in at once with the Commission in writing, or if they prefer it, to tender them selves for examination as witnesses.

J. F. NOIS,  
Chairman.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1900.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by  
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
By Order of the ROYAL DANISH CONSULATE,

FRIDAY, the 3rd June, 1900,  
at 11.00 a.m. on BOARD  
THE Danish Barkentine

"FRANZ" 335 to 3 Reg.  
with all her GEAR, ANCHORS, CHAINS, SAILS, &c. (except Provisions), as she now lies in this Harbour.

The Ship with all Fails and Errors of Description to be at Buyers' Risk at the Fall of the Hammer.

PAYMENT: Cash at the fall of the Hammer.  
The Ship can be inspected Daily from Morning till Noon.

A Commission will have NEW PEDDACKS WHARF, on the DAY of the Auction, at 11.30 A.M., to convey intending Purchasers.

PAUL BREWITT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1900. [712b]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SEAWARD AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

Captain Douglas will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAIPRAIR & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1900. [712b]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"UNAN,"

Captain Fraser, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 2nd June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1900. [712b]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR ANILA.

THE Company's New Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"

Captain G. J. Blackland, will be despatched for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 7th June, at 2 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this steamer. She is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1900. [712b]

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"SIKH,"

will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 10th July.

For Freight, apply to  
DOUGLAS & CO., LIMITED,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1900. [712b]

## Entimations.

## NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" have this Day been removed to No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Second Floor, (the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. POWELL & CO.) to which address all communications should be addressed.

ETH. F. SKERTCHLY,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May 1900.

## AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITY of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Post Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.  
Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiors will also be most grateful for any PAPER & old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, how are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1899.

BREAD! BREAD! BREAD!!!

MR. H. RUTTON: E begs to inform his numerous Patrons that he is now prepared to deliver BREAD in W. NCHAI and the EAST END of the City between the hours of 6 and 7 A.M.

CUSTOMERS requiring BREAD to be delivered are requested to kindly notify the same to

H. RUTTON, Esq.,  
13 & 15, D'Almeida Street.

## Entimation.

**A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.**  
**WINE MERCHANTS.**  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## CLARETS.

# ST. ESTEVE, Red Capsule...	\$ 6.50	Per Case, 60.
# ST. JULIEN, Red Capsule...	9.00	9.00
# LA ROSE, Red Capsule...	12.00	12.00
CHATEAU HAUT BRION LAR...	18.00	19.20
CHATEAU MOUTAN D'ARMAIL...	21.00	22.20
CHATEAU POSTET CARNET...	25.00	—
CHATEAU LA TOUR CARNET...	30.00	—
CHATEAU KATZAN...	42.00	—
CHATEAU LAITHE...	48.00	—

These CLARETS are bought direct from the leading French growers. The lowest priced are of exceptional value and guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape, and are not artificially made as is generally the case with cheap Wines.

CHATEAU LA TOUR CARNET, CHATEAU KATZAN and CHATEAU LAITHE are recommended to the notice of Connoisseurs as high-class after-dinner Wines of a rich and rare character.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine only when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1900.

## THE FALL OF PRETORIA.

By the courtesy of H.E. Major General Gascoigne, Officer Administering the Government, we are enabled just as we go to press, to announce to our readers that a telegram has been received announcing the fall of Pretoria and the entry of Lord Roberts into President Kruger's capital.

The following telegrams, we are informed, have been despatched:

To Lord Roberts.

Pretoria.

Far distant Hongkong tenders heartfelt congratulations to you and your Army on your entry into Pretoria.

GOVERNOR.

To the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

London.

Hongkong tenders hearty congratulations to Her Majesty on Lord Roberts's entry into Pretoria.

GOVERNOR.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

## The Food Supply Commission.

As will be seen by the advertisement appearing at the head of our new advertisement column, the Food Supply Commission has commenced its labours in real earnest. For the Commission to be of any practical value, however, it must have the support of the public, and more particularly of the ladies of the community. The Commission asks that lists may be sent in showing the prices of various articles of food produced locally, such as bread, flour, rice, fish, beef, mutton, eggs, poultry, etc., and also lists showing prices at various times of wood, charcoal, oil and so on. These lists, we believe, the ladies of the Colony will not have very much difficulty in furnishing, for many of them must be in possession of a large stock of old commodity and market books from which the required information may be readily gathered. What we would ask our lady readers to do is to prepare a series of lists from these old books, showing the prices of the various articles at different periods, and send them without delay to the Chairman of the Commission. But why should we do this, some may say, is not the Commission appointed to enquire into the matter? Certainly it is, but the Commission cannot do anything without evidence, and the ladies who obtained the appointment of the Commission are just the ones to supply the evidence required. If they wish the Commission to accomplish the work for which it has been appointed, then they must lend it their aid in gathering information. We trust that our lady readers will see the force of our remarks, and will not be content to allow the matter to drop for want of adequate support, as so many movements in Hongkong have been allowed to do.

## Painting the Map Red.

The news of the annexation of the Orange Free State was received with enthusiasm yesterday, and people were to be seen shortly afterwards in clubs, hotels and offices, busily at work colouring the new British possession, as shown on their maps, a vivid scarlet. Those who had no maps to colour attempted to help matters by celebrating the occasion by an indulgence in those beverages, which, if they do not help to paint the map red, frequently result in the town and the nose of the indulger assuming that fiery hue. President Kruger apparently looks upon the matter

in an entirely different light, and his own celebration of the event has, according to Reuters, taken a very different form to that of the community of Hongkong.

## The Trouble in the North.

When we received the news of the outbreak between Peking and Tientsin, we remarked that our Tientsin Correspondent's messages would probably be delayed, and such has proved to be the case, for although the two telegrams which we publish to-day were despatched from Tientsin on the 28th and 29th respectively, they only reached Hongkong at noon to-day, having thus been three and two days in transit.

We shall watch the action of Russia in the present crisis with particular interest, for it will be noticed that our Correspondent does not include that Power in the list of those expected to land men from the warships, but announces the fact that five thousand troops are expected to be put ashore at any moment as a separate item of news. Taken in connection with the alleged secret understanding between Russia and China against the Boxer movement, Russia's present action may be serious. It may mean that she has promised support to China, should the Powers attempt coercion with regard to the suppression of the Boxers, but it is hardly to be believed that she would dare to thus fix in the face of practically the whole of the rest of Europe with the United States and Japan thrown in. On the other hand, if Russia is merely taking part in the concerted action of the other Powers, we do not think that they would look favourably upon her sending more men than the whole of the rest of them put together, for that would mean that Russia would have only a thousand between them, would usurp no less than five-sixths of the prestige, and her place in the regard of China would be proportionately increased. To say the least of it, the situation, as set forth in the telegram, is puzzling, and we shall wait further developments with interest.

## TELEGRAMS.

Special to the "Hongkong Telegraph."

## SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

## THE TROUBLE IN THE NORTH.

## THE PEKING-TIENTSIN RAILWAY DAMAGED.

## WORKSHOPS ATTACKED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TIENTSIN, May 28th.

The Peking-Tientsin Railway has been damaged near T'ao-t'ing-fu. All the foreign railway employees have been ordered to proceed to this port for safety. The Railway Workshops at Lutai have been attacked by the Chinese.

## CONCERTED ACTION BY THE POWERS.

## MEN TO BE LANDED FROM THE WARSHIPS.

May 29th.

The British, American, German, French and Japanese warships are expected to land a force of a thousand men almost immediately, for the protection of foreign interests. It is most probable that five thousand troops may be landed here at any moment by Russia.

Received at noon.

Published at 5.30 p.m.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE WAR.

## THE TRANSVAAL.

## ENEMY ABANDONING POSITIONS.

LONDON, May 29th.

Lord Roberts wires from the Klip River 28th instant, that his force marched twenty miles that day, and is now eighteen miles from Johannesburg. The enemy had prepared positions intending to oppose the advance, but abandoned them in succession. The British pressed the enemy so hard that they had only time to get five guns into the train, and leave as the Westralians dashed into the station.

## LATER.

## KRUGER ORDERS DAY'S OF PRAYER.

The British have occupied Zeeburg, and another force is marching on Lichtenburg.

Reuters correspondent at Pretoria 28th inst., says that President Kruger has ordered three days of prayer, for humiliation, the confession of sins, and relief from oppression.

## ANNEXATION OF THE FREE STATE.

News from Capetown says that the Orange Free State was formally annexed by Great Britain to-day.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says:—

On the 31st at 11.55 a.m. the barometer has risen slightly on the E. coast of China, fallen a little on the S. coast. Pressure appears to be highest in the neighbourhood of the Loochoos. Gradients slight for E. winds in S. China, and for S. winds in the N. part of the China Sea. FORECAST:—Moderate E. winds; unsettled; showery.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

CANTON has been visited by a thunderstorm on the 29th instant, which has done some damage to buildings there. The roof of the Fukin Club was struck by lightning, and had some large holes made in it.

It is reported that on the 28th inst., the Tsung-li Yamen telegraphed to H.E. Li Hung-chang, that the late Viceroy Tan Chun-lin has been appointed Chancellor-General of the Board of Rites.

The destroyers *Fame* and *Wailing* left Shanghai for Wei-hai-wei on the 26th instant. The surveying vessel *Waterwitch* left the same day to commence her survey work on the Yangtze Banks.

The closing of the wireless telegraph stations between the South Foreland Lightship and the Goodwin Lightship has caused great disappointment among persons engaged in maritime pursuits in the Dover district. It was hoped that the Board of Trade would arrange for a permanent installation of the wireless system. While temporarily in use at South Foreland, it proved exceedingly valuable more than once in obtaining immediate assistance from the shore in cases of shipping disasters on the Goodwin Sands.

The *Manilla Times* of the 23rd of May says:—A Washington dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph, says:—The Secretary of the Navy is having made a bronze tablet which is to be erected at Santiago in memory of Mr. Ramsden, the late British Consul who did such great service in the protection of American interests during the siege, and who lost his life in consequence of the energy he displayed at the time. The late Mr. Ramsden referred to in the above dispatch was the father of Mr. H. A. Ramsden, the present British Vice-Consul at Manila.

News from Gifu prefecture has it that on the 9th, earth containing some yellow substance fell in the Buki and Yamagata districts of that prefecture, with a result that trees, grass, roofs of houses and all other exposed objects have all been stained an extremely yellow colour; while the streets were rendered impassable on account of the fear entertained by the passers-by that they might be choked by the mysterious falling substances. It is added that the whole landscape in those regions presented a ghastly spectacle during all the time, this amazing phenomenon lasted.—*Japan Times*.

It is reported, says *L'avenir du Tonkin*, that an English inventor has recently discovered a most curious method of printing by means of electricity, at the same time doing away with the use of ink. A sheet of ordinary paper, soaked in a certain substance, is placed against the type, through which a current is passed. The impression obtained has the neat appearance of copper engraving. As to the substance which produces such a marvellous result it would appear to be of surprisingly great value. The ordinary printing press would require very little alteration for use with this new method, and ordinary type can be used. The only drawback is the slowness in "striking off," but the inventor is now trying to devise some means of remedying this.

In the May issue of the *Chinese Illustrated News* there is a proclamation against Boxers lately issued by the Tung Chong-fu Prefect Hung Yung-chow of the Shantung province. It is worded very plainly and is calculated to prevent the ignorant people believing and joining the Boxers. It must also be remembered that Prefect Hung, before issuing the proclamation, seized a Boxer and ordered him to be exposed before the people. He then questioned the Boxer whether by magic knives could not hurt the Boxers. In reply the Boxer said it was quite true. Prefect Hung then ordered a man to take hold of a big knife and to try to cut off the Boxer's head, which was immediately done and the head fell on the ground. On seeing this, the people all understood that magical boxing is entirely useless, and since then the districts and villages around there seem peaceful and quiet and the Christians are careless.—*Mercury*.

ONE feature associated with the South African war cannot fail to be commended by both sides involved in it, namely, that neither Cecil Rhodes nor Dr. Jameson has found favour in the eyes of the British military commander. Jameson went to Ladysmith expecting to receive a command, but General White would not permit him to take up arms. When the siege set in he was a non-combatant, and was compelled to content himself with serving as a medical attendant in the hospital. That was a duty which the ethics of his profession forced upon him. Cecil Rhodes was snubbed by Colonel Kekewich because he attempted to interfere with the defense of Kimberley when that place was besieged. There was, consequently, bad blood between them, throughout the siege. Rhodes received cold comfort when he reached Cape Town after the siege of Kimberley was raised. Now he is, on his way to England, where he is liable to be given the cold shoulder. There are so many households in England in mourning, that society will be disinclined to lionize the chief cause of it all.—*Japan Times*.

THE gold output for Western Australia for the month of March shows a yield of 127,637 oz. The average per ton is 1.19 oz., East Coolgardie being responsible for 58,794 oz.

OWING to the pressure of business and the number of cases—about five hundred—which require to be dealt with, the Shanghai Magistrate has asked his superiors to give him two officials as assistants.

THE death rate amongst foreign residents in Bangkok this year has been appalling, and one grievously sad case is reported of the death of a father, mother and two children—a little boy being left alone in the world.

THE other day as the Bishop of Natal passed through the streets of Durban, arrayed in the usual episcopal attire, a small boy asked his mother, "Does that man in the black kilt and amputees belong to the Black Watch?"

THE fact of Lord Roberts and his son, Lieut. Roberts, both having won the Victoria Cross, the latter being gazetted to the honor after his death, is said to be the only instance on record of the glorious "penn'orth" of bronze going to father and son.

ACCORDING to the *Kok An Pa*, published at Tientsin, a great number of boys in Peking are being enlisted as Boxers, and style themselves members of the "China helper and Foreign destroyer Club." These are being trained by the adult Boxers, who have stated, says this journal, that they have chiefs holding high office, both in Peking and elsewhere.

ACCORDING to a local paper, says the *Nagasaki Press*, a gold vein has been discovered at Kayuzo, Higashisonogi, in this prefecture, by one Chinese Kyutaro, who has applied to the authorities for permission to make a trial digging. It is reported that the lode extends over some two million tsubo, and that an expert has declared the deposit to be a promising one.

NOT long since, an Australian farmer was much troubled by the havoc that certain sheep stealers wrought among his sheep. Going his rounds one day he came upon a mild-eyed marauder, quietly cutting up one of his most prized ewes. "So I've caught you at last," said he. "Do you know that you're cutting up one of my sheep?" "Aye," the thief replied, "without a moment's hesitation," "and so I will any other bloomin' sheep that runs at me and bites me like yours do."

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## SUPREME COURT.

## APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

(Before Sir John Carrington, Kt., C.M.G., Chief Justice, and Mr. Seccombe Smith, Act. Puisne Judge.)

May 31st.

## CHAN KIT-SAN AND OTHERS v. HO FUNG HANG.

This case involves two cases in which the Man On Insurance Co. are interested. Mr. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Hastings), represented the appellants, Mr. E. H. Pollock, Mr. Ho Tung, and Mr. Slade (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) the defendant.

The Chief Justice said:—The Respondent in this case moves the Court to set aside the order of the Court made *ex parte* on the 26th March, 1900, granting leave to the appellants to appeal to Her Majesty in Council from the decision of the Court delivered on the 14th March, 1900, in favour of the Respondent. The grounds on which the motion is vested are, 1st, that the decision was neither a final judgment, decree, or sentence, nor a rule or order having the effect of a final or definitive sentence, and, 2nd, that there was no satisfactory evidence before the Court that the decision was given or pronounced for or in respect of a sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of five hundred pounds sterling, or that the decision involves, directly or indirectly, the title to property or to some civil right exceeding the value of five hundred pounds sterling.

The facts relating to the proceedings out of which the motion has grown may be shortly stated.

The Respondent (the Plaintiff in the Court below) as administrator of the estate of Ho I Shek, deceased, claimed to have an account taken of the partnership dealings between the deceased and the appellants (the Defendants in the Court below) in the Yau Wo and Yi Li opium shops, in which the deceased was a partner. To this claim the appellants by their answer set up two defences, namely, 1st, that they were not partners in the Yi Li firm and that the deceased was not a partner and had no share in the Yau Wo firm; and 2ndly, that the claim, if there ever had been any sufficient grounds for it, was barred by the statutes of limitations.

After the pleadings had been closed the appellants took out a summons asking that the Court should proceed to ascertain and determine what were the material questions in controversy between the parties and settle such questions in the form of issues. To this summons was annexed a copy of draft issues of fact and of law. Before this summons was heard the parties came to an agreement that an issue of law, in the nature of a demurrer on the point of the Statutes of Limitations, should be tried before any other issues in the suit, and an order accordingly made to that effect. The issue was in these terms:—"Assuming that all the facts stated in the petition are true, is or is not the Plaintiff's claim herein barred by the Statutes of Limitations?"

This issue was accordingly tried before Acting Chief Justice Goodman, and on the 21st December, 1899, he decided it in favour of the Respondent. The appellants appealed from this decision to the full Court, but the decision was affirmed on the 14th March, 1900, by this Court, consisting of Mr. Justice Wise and myself. The appellants then presented to the full Court a petition praying for leave to appeal from the decision to Her Majesty in Council, and on motion made *ex parte* this Court granting such leave. By the present motion the Respondent seeks to have this order set aside.

The determination of the first ground, stated in the motion, turns upon the construction to be placed upon the first paragraph of the additional Royal Instructions of the 21st January, 1846, which make provision for permitting and regulating appeals to Her Majesty in Council from the Supreme Court of Hongkong in Civil suits or actions. Such an appeal is to be against any final judgment, decree, or

ence or against any rule or order made in any such civil suit or action and having the effect of a final or definitive sentence. It is alleged on behalf of the Respondent that the decision from which leave to appeal was granted was a decision upon a preliminary issue only and was not a final judgment or order within the meaning of the paragraph. In support of this contention it is urged that the decision does not dispose of the controversy between the parties but only clears away the contention raised with respect to the applicability of the statutes of limitations, leaving the parties to litigate the matter to a final determination on the facts. On the other hand it is said on behalf of the appellants that the decision is final in its effect as regards them at any rate, since it disposes of a ground of defence to the suit which they believe to be good and valid and which, if allowed, as it ought to be, would put an end to the suit.

It is curious what a small amount of judicial interpretation seems to have been placed upon the words above quoted and upon similar words having operation in other colonies with respect to the right of appeal. I will refer to a few cases of such interpretation decided by the Judicial Committee.

In *In re Nalion et al.*, 2 Knapp 66, it was held, on appeal from the Supreme Court of Gibraltar, that an order of that Court directing under a writ of *ne exeat regno*, to appear to the cause, was not a final judgment or order from which an appeal would lie.

In *Macfarlane et al. v. Seckin*, 15 Moore P.C.C. 181, the appeal was against a judgment *et al.*, or a writ of *scire facit*, or attachment before judgment of goods of the defendant in the action in the hands of the appellants; the said judgment having declared that those goods were liable to the Respondent's claim. It was contended on behalf of the Respondents that the judgment was interlocutory merely, and, therefore, that an appeal against it was premature. "But," said Lord Chelmsford, "although the judgment is interlocutory in form, it is final in its effect upon the rights of the appellants. The goods which they claim as their own are finally and conclusively fixed by the judgment to be the property of the original debtor, and must be applied in satisfaction of his debts, and there is no mode by which the appellants can be relieved from it except by an appeal."

In *Ensof v. The Attorney General for Jersey*, 8 App. Cas. 304, it was held that an order of that Court directing a defendant to plead to an information (or other analogous proceeding) for libel, and directing that, having pleaded, he should be tried without a jury, was not a definitive sentence.

In *Rabimulov Hubbubiy v. Turner*, cited in *Wheeler's Privy Council*, Law p. 776, there was a petition for special leave to appeal, leave having been refused in the Court below on the ground that the decree was not a final one. The decree directed that accounts should be taken which the appellant contended should not be taken at all, and it was held by the Judicial Committee that the real question in issue in the suit was the liability of the appellant to pay something on each of the claims against him, if only the arithmetical result of the account should be worked out against him, and that that question had been determined against him in such a way that in that suit it was final. Accordingly, leave to appeal was granted.

It was pointed out by Mr. Francis that an appeal is admitted to Her Majesty in Council from an order refusing a motion for a new trial or from an order discharging or making absolute a rule nisi for a new trial. On this point see amongst other cases *Trouson v. Dent*, 3 Moore P.C. 419, on appeal from that Court. Yet it may be said that such an order is not "an order having the effect of a final or definitive sentence." In any event, since, if the order is for a new trial, the cause is re-opened before the parties and the final determination abides by the result of the new trial. And the fact of appeals from such orders being competent would seem to show that the rule laid down by the Court of Appeal in *Salmon v. Warner*, [1891] 18 B. 734, with regard to what are final judgments and orders, under Order 58 Rule 3 of the English Rules of Court, cannot be regarded as an authority on the construction of the words in the Royal Instructions which are now under consideration. In confirmation of this view it may be observed that the Court of Appeal has expressly decided that an order discharging a rule for a new trial is an interlocutory, and not a final order within the rule just mentioned: *Wilks v. Judge*, W. N. [1892]. It must be borne in mind that the order under the English Practice the right of appeal exists with respect to both interlocutory and final judgments and orders, and that the decisions as to the one of these two classes within which the cases severally fall turn upon the question of the



that he is mistaken in fixing the value. I think, therefore, that his statement may be accepted as sufficiently satisfactory evidence on the question of value.

The result of the whole matter is that, in my opinion, the motion should be refused; but as the main point raised by it is one of considerable difficulty and very well deserved to be argued, and as the Court is divided in opinion, I think there should be no order as to costs.

The Plaintiff Judge said—In suit No. 8 of 1899, in which the Plaintiff as administrator of the estate and effects of one Ho I-shue deceased, claims to have an account taken of the partnership dealings between the said deceased and the Defendants, an order was, on the 1st December, 1899, made by the Court that an issue in the nature of a *demurrer* on the point of the Statute of Limitations should be tried before any other issues in the suit.

On 21st December, 1899, the Hon. W. Meigh Gossman, Acting Chief Justice, decided that the Plaintiff's claim was not barred by the Statute of Limitations, and on 14th March, 1900, his decision was upheld on appeal.

On the 26th March, 1900, an order was made *ex parte* by the Full Court granting leave to the Defendants to appeal to Her Majesty in Council from the decision of the 14th March.

On the 8th May, 1900, Plaintiff by his counsel moved to have the order of the 26th March set aside on the two grounds—

(1) That the decision of the 14th March appealed from was neither a final judgment, decree, or sentence nor a rule or order having the effect of a final or definitive sentence;

(2) That there was no satisfactory evidence before the Court that decision was given or pronounced for or in respect of a sum or matter at issue about the amount or value of five hundred pounds sterling, or that such decision involved directly or indirectly the title to property or some civil right exceeding the value of five hundred pounds sterling.

Accordingly, the first question before the Court is whether the judgment of the 14th March was a final judgment or not.

No case was cited which showed the meaning which had been attached to the term *final judgment* as to constitute it a judgment from which an appeal, subject to certain conditions of amount and security, would be as of right to the Privy Council.

On the one hand, the cases cited on behalf of the Plaintiff decided what was or what was not a final order under LVIII and its rules as regards the time for appealing from such an order.

On the other hand, the cases cited on behalf of the Defendants showed that an order either granting or refusing a new trial was an order from which the Privy Council would entertain an appeal, and contained an intimation of the views of the Privy Council as to what was not a final judgment.

These cases, however, do not assist us in deciding whether the judgment in question is a final judgment or not. In the absence of decisions directly relevant to the question, I must treat the matter as uninterpreted.

Now, both an interlocutory and a final judgment are alike in this respect that each decides a given point, the difference is that an interlocutory judgment is one which is given during the course of a suit and has not the effect of finally determining it.

In the present suit there are several issues in fact and in law. What has happened is that judgment on the issue in law has been given but that the judgment is not also decision of the issues in fact. Is such a judgment final? It should be noted that the judgment in question was a preliminary judgment pronounced during the course of the suit and had not the effect of finally determining the rights of the parties, for it did not prevent the Plaintiff from forthwith proceeding to try the issues in fact: it was a finding by a judge on an issue of law which, it has been agreed, should be tried separately.

In my opinion, a judgment which does not determine the result of a suit, nor dispose of the whole matter at issue in a suit, nor decide all the rights of the parties raised in a suit, is not a final judgment. The court should have regard to the specific results of a given judgment in deciding whether it is final or not. If the effect is not to settle all the points in dispute between the parties, then such judgment appears to me to be not a final judgment.

My conclusion therefore is that the judgment of the 14th March was not a final judgment; that it was not a judgment in respect of which leave to appeal in the Privy Council should have been granted, and that the motion to set aside the order made on the 26th March last giving leave to appeal to the Privy Council should be allowed with costs.

This being so, I am not called on to decide whether the appealable value had been reached or not.

**MAN ON INSURANCE CASE.**

Mr. T. Sercombe Smith said—On 26th February, 1900, judgment was delivered by the Chief Justice discharging on order calling upon the Man On Insurance Co., Ltd. to show cause why the register of members of the Company should not be rectified in respect of eleven specified shares, by removing from the register the names of the transferees of the shares, and substituting therefor the name of Ho Tung, the transferee as the holder of such shares.

Having failed in his first attempt to get his name put on the register of members of the Man On Company in respect of those eleven shares, Ho Tung obtained, on the 26th April, an order *ex parte* that notice should be served on the Man On Company that a motion filed on 7th April would be heard before the Full Court on a given day. The motion filed on 7th April was that the register of members of the Man On Company might be rectified by removing the names of the transferees of 108 specified shares, other than the 11 shares already mentioned, and substituting therefor the name of Ho Tung, the transferee, as the proprietor of such shares.

A judge's summons to set aside the order of 26th April was taken out by the Man On Company, and the hearing came on before the Full Court on 9th May, when the summons was allowed to be treated as a motion subject to a proper notice of motion being filed by the said Company. Certain preliminary objections were taken by the Man On Company, but were abandoned in favour of an objection going to the merits, subject to the reservation of a question of costs as regards the form of the proceedings.

The objection on the merits was that the motion filed on 7th April and ordered to be heard before the Full Court, raised precisely the same questions and no others than those that had already been raised by the judgment of 26th February, discharging an order to show cause.

Mr. Francis for the Company conceded that the motion was not strictly *res judicata*, but contended (1) that the identical questions raised in the motion filed on 7th April were raised in the motion filed on 26th February, and were heard before the Chief Justice on 10th and 19th February, and determined by him on 26th February, and (2) that the Court ought to exercise its inherent jurisdiction and stop further proceedings on the ground that the present proceedings are frivolous and vexatious, and an abuse of the process of the Court.

According to the judgment of the Chief Justice delivered on 26th February, the following

ing questions had arisen for decision (a) whether the registered Articles of Association of the Man On Company were valid or invalid, (b) whether, if the said Articles were invalid, the regulations contained in Table A of the First Schedule to the Companies Ordinance, 1865, applied to the Company, and rendered unquestionable the right of registration claimed by Ho Tung, (c) whether, if the said Articles were valid, Ho Tung was entitled upon a proper construction of them and in the circumstances of the case, to have the transfers registered.

On behalf of Ho Tung Mr. Slade admitted that the points of law raised on the earlier motion were raised on the later motion, with this difference, that in the present case the Man On Company have absolutely refused to consider the new applications.

The facts also, it was submitted were not the same, for the shares are different and purchased at different times under different conditions, and the applicant, Ho Tung, is now in the same relation to the Company as he was on the former occasion. Let me first take the different points of law alleged to exist viz. that the Man On Company have now absolutely refused to consider the new applications in respect of the 108 shares.

Ho Tung, in his affidavit of 7th April, para. 8 says 'the directors of the said Company which through their solicitors have refused to consider such applications.' Then in para. 9 he says

'In reply to one of the said applications the reasons given by the solicitors for the said Company, for the refusal of the said directors to register shares in my name were that I was not considered by the said directors to be a fit person to hold shares in the said Company, inasmuch as I was a shareholder and largely interested in other Insurance Companies carrying on business in competition with the said Company.' He does not mention the reason for refusal to register the other applications which, from Mr. Wilkinson's affidavit of 9th April, para. 5, was because no shareholder had signed his desire in writing to the Secretary to sell any of his shares in Ho Tung in accordance with the provisions of Art. 26 of the Company's Articles. This was a *condition*, not an *absolute* refusal; and it nowhere appears in any affidavit that the conditional refusal of the Company was not good at law, for para. 9 of Mr. Wilkinson's affidavit does not touch the point, if the registered Articles of Association are the legal Articles of Association of the Company. It comes to this, that the alleged new point of law cannot arise; if the registered articles of Association are valid—and they have been held valid—then Article 26 is valid and the refusal to register, unless its provisions have been complied with, cannot come into question. The different points of law alleged to be in issue in the later motion accordingly seem to me to be non-existent.

Next as regards the different facts. It is alleged that the shares are different in their numbers and were purchased at different times under different conditions. Assume that all these alleged differences exist, is there any virtue in them to have altered the grounds of law on which the former decision rested had the present 108 shares instead of the original 11 been before the Court on the previous occasion? If not—and I do not perceive any such virtue—then the bare subject matter, stripped of all adventitious circumstances such as quantity and different transfers, appears to me to be in substance the same in both motions. Again, it is said that the relation of Ho Tung to the Man On Company is now different from what it was because Ho Tung is no longer a comproprietor to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. The former relation of Ho Tung to the Company was that of a transferee, desiring to have his name entered on the register of members as a holder of shares. That relation was not affected by Ho Tung's relation to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. The present relation of Ho Tung to the Man On Company is the same as it was before and is not affected by his present relation to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Having dealt with the contention forward on behalf of Ho Tung, my conclusion is that the question of law is a single one on both motions and is the same, and the subject matter of his motions is substantially the same. This being so, is Ho Tung—no matter what object he has in view—to be allowed to reopen in the manner attempted, questions of law that have already been decided against him? In Stephenson v. Garnett (1899) 1 Q.B. 677, A.L.J. said 'it would be an abuse of the process of the Court to allow a suitor to litigate over again the same question which has already been decided against him. Though the Court ought to be slow to strike out a statement of claim or defence, yet it ought to do so when, as here, it has been shown that the identical question sought to be raised has already been decided by a competent Court.' In the same case Colins L.J. says 'The very same question which is raised in this action was decided by the judge, and that lets in the inherent jurisdiction of the High Court, as appears from the cases which have been cited to us, to stay the action as frivolous and vexatious, and an abuse of the process of the Court.' Here is a distinct ruling that the bringing of a subsequent action involving a question identical with a question already disposed of between the parties is frivolous and vexatious and an abuse of the process of the Court.

For Ho Tung it was contended that the inherent jurisdiction of the Court to stay proceedings as frivolous, vexatious and an abuse of the process of the Court was exercised only in cases in which a party in the face of it has no possible chance of success, or which in fact were hopeless. Willis v. Earl Beauchamp 11 P.D. 59 was then cited. There Cotton L.J. said 'The action against the representatives of the persons who are hopeless, and I cannot but look upon this action as one which is vexatious and unnecessary and would produce a bad result. It is calling upon the Defendants here to contest the question of the relationship to the deceased after the vast number of years which have elapsed (nearly ninety years) without the probability of any good result arising therefrom. Bowen L.J. said "I think this action ought to be stayed as being a vexatious action within the meaning attached to that word by the Courts, because it can really lead to no possible good." Fry L.J. said "I think it is hardly going too far to say that an action begun ninety years after the death of the person to whose estate it relates is almost *prima facie* vexatious." Then the Lord Justices assert that an action is vexatious, which is hopeless, or out of which there is no possibility of any good result arising, or which can really lead to no possible good, or which is brought after a long lapse of time. No question of the re-litigation of a question already decided between the parties is herein raised. The L.J.'s say that in the particular case before them the action was for certain reasons vexatious. It is a long cry from that to saying that the elements which they found in that case must be elements in every case before a Court would exercise its inherent jurisdiction. The next case of Young v. Holloway (1895) 127 was referred to emphasize the importance of not shutting out a litigant from what may even possibly be the assertion of a just right; and therefore not deciding that a case is frivolous so as to stop proceedings. Then the President of the Probate Division refrained from pronouncing two parts of a case set up

to be frivolous as to one part because, on the evidence as it stood, he could not do so and, as to the other part, on the ground that further details might come to light. The case is of no help because it shows why a judge did not, not why he did, stay proceedings as frivolous. The next case of Metropolitan Bank v. Pooley to A.C. 210 was decided with reference to order XXV. 7, 4 and not upon the inherent jurisdiction of the Court at common law. It was an attempt to maintain an action, the foundation of which was the annulment of an adjudication in bankruptcy which the Courts had confirmed, and the decision of the House of Lords dismissing the action as frivolous and vexatious was an extended exercise under O.XV. 7, 4 of its common law jurisdiction.

The next case of A. G. for Trinidad and Tobago v. Enrich (1893) A.C. 318 was cited to show that parties were allowed to raise fresh questions of law already argued and decided; but that was because the questions of law had been decided by a Court without jurisdiction.

In a further case of Junior v. Senior, 1815, 2 Crickett reported in Wright v. Senior, 1819, the plea that a decree of 1795 dismissed Plaintiff's will. Playing a discovery and amount in respect of titles, was held not to be a bar to a subsequent bill raising a different point viz. whether Defendant was liable to pay tithes at 2/9 in the pound upon the reserved rent or upon the rent value of the premises. Here the points raised by the two bills were not identical.

As another illustration of the grounds on which a Court will exercise its inherent jurisdiction to stay proceedings I may mention the case of Lawrence v. Norrey 15 A.C. 210 not cited in the argument, in which the Court in exercise of its inherent powers, dismissed an action as an abuse of procedure where the claim was incapable of proof and without any solid basis.

Again in Reichel v. Magrath 14 A.C. 669, the Court exercised its inherent jurisdiction and held it to be an abuse of process for a party to attempt to retry the same issues which had already been conclusively decided against him or to defend a case in which he had not a shadow of defence. The opposite cases cited show then that there are many grounds upon which a Court will exercise its inherent jurisdiction and stay proceedings or dismiss an action. One of these grounds is that the identical question has already been decided between the two parties.

In opposition to Stephenson v. Garnett, counsel for Ho Tung cited and relied on N.E.R. v. T. v. Dalton Overseers (1895) 2 Q.B. 66. That case when looked into is a decision to the effect that a certain order of quarter sessions did not operate as an appeal because the proper elements of an appeal were not present, for the construction of the statute in question in that case was only a matter incidentally cognisable; the decision did not touch the point of the inherent jurisdiction of the Court to stay proceedings or dismiss an action. One of these grounds is that the identical question has already been decided between the two parties.

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It was urged on behalf of the plaintiff that the present proceedings are not frivolous or vexatious or an abuse of process because they have been taken *bona fide* with a view of enabling either party to appeal from the decision of this Court to Her Majesty in Council, the right of appeal being clear in the present case because the shares now in question are of the appreciable value, whereas the shares in the former case were below that value. But the answer to this contention is that the Company ought not to be harassed by a second proceeding because the applicant did not take care to purchase shares of sufficient value in the first proceeding, the foundation of the two proceedings being substantially the same.

In the result, therefore, I am of opinion that the order of the 26th April last should be set aside with costs and the proceedings in the plaintiff's notice of motion be stayed till the further order of the Court.

His Lordship, the Chief Justice concurred.

**AT THE MAGISTRACY.**

A couple of the *Undaunted*'s tars had to appear before the magistrate this morning on a charge of theft and disorderly conduct.

It appears that last night the defendants went into the shop of Chan Tak Tong at 53 Wellington Street for the purpose of purchasing some pieces of silk. They were shown some rolls and were not being satisfied with the prices demanded, picked up a couple of rolls lying on the counter and ran away. The total value of the stolen property, of which half is missing, is \$20 40.

With the help of the Naval Police, Inspector Cuthbert managed to arrest the two men, who were being followed by a large crowd of Chinese.

The prisoners stated that they ran away to escape the attacks of the Chinese.

His Worship ordered them to pay \$5.10 each compensation to the complainant or 7 days' hard labour, and sentenced them to a fine of \$150 each or 14 days' hard labour. The fines were paid.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

**A CORRECTION.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." DEAR SIR—The statements in your paper of 30th inst. relative to the capture of a deserter named Weston from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers are incorrect.

Your story as to his meeting me at the British Consulate, Shanghai, is absolutely without foundation.

Infantryman given to me at Nagasaki, to the effect that Weston had under an assumed name duped and extorted money from various people, led to his discovery and arrest.

He is not, as you state, the son of a retired Major of R.A.

I shall be obliged by your publishing these facts.

Yours faithfully,

R. H. BERTIE, Lieut.-Col., R.W.F.

Hongkong, May 31st, 1900.

[The paragraph in question was published as brought in by our reporter. We regret that he should have been so misinformed as to the facts of the case.—Ed., H.K.T.]

**THE PLAGUE.**

Cases reported to 30th instant..... 433

Do. do. during past 24 hours..... 6

Total..... 439

Deaths reported to 30th instant..... 398

Do. do. during past 24 hours..... 9

Total..... 407

## THE BOXER TROUBLES IN THE NORTH.

PEKING, 21st May.

This movement is assuming alarming proportions in and about Peking. Bands of Boxers, many of them apparently only young boys, are going through their incantations in all parts of the city. Yesterday six were arrested near the Catholic Church in the north-western part of the city and are now in custody. In the country numerous murders have taken place. In Chou district, village of Hsi Kiu, five Catholics were attacked and two were killed and three were wounded. The official went and viewed the dead bodies, but said there was nothing he could do. In Lai Shui a large body of Catholics were at worship, when the Boxers appeared and fired the building and seventy three people were burned to death or killed in attempting to escape.

In the village of Kung Tsun, An Hsien, the helper at the London Mission chapel was chopped to pieces and thrown into the river, also a native convert. Against these men no one can claim that there was the least grudge as they were honest, peaceable, and good. One of the Boxers was wounded in his effort to rescue Chiao, the helper, as he said he was a good man. Many people, Christian or otherwise, are leaving the villages where the Boxers are, as they expect war will follow. The country is aflame with riot and rebellion, and blood will be shed unless a remedy, quick and effective, is applied. Yesterday at 5 o'clock, the Foreign Ministers had a meeting at one of the legations at which it was understood the principal topic to decide upon was the feasibility of bringing up a foreign guard. It is sincerely hoped some stern measures will be resolved upon. The Catholic Christians in large numbers are flocking into Peking, as they are convinced that their extermination is determined by the Boxers. This seems to be the case, as there is a long list of grudges and hate to be wiped out. In Peking, swords and spears cannot be bought at any price as the market is exhausted. The Boxers think they are invulnerable to bullets and so are not trying to secure guns. The movement is something more than mere hate of foreigners and the religions which they have brought. This is a case of genuine fanaticism. Each Boxer believes he is possessed by some departed hero and is assisted by them. Hence, the monkey-possessed men can jump over houses and the fox-possessed men have power of a true eye-sight. Their danger comes from their very giving themselves over to the devil to be his willing slaves. They have mediums whom they consult when there is a special piece of devilry they wish to commit. They are very devout and never pass a temple without stopping to knock their heads. Their heads are swollen with their frequent knockings, and the amount of incense they burn is resulting in scarcity. They have a special uniform—it being a flowered handkerchief with a red lining, a red girdle and yellow gaiters. Two missionaries stood in front of a village temple where eighteen Boxers were engaged in practice. They yelled and howled like madmen, as they were, and were determined to go out and fight, but were restrained by two or three older men. As the missionaries were well armed, even a score of men with only swords and spears might not have had so easy a time in making away with them. The Boxers are cruel as death, and have maltreated helpless women and girls and old men to an extent that must call for vengeance. What the outcome will be no one can predict, but it looks as though the crisis was approaching. A strong foreign policy on the part of foreign governments would seem to be the only effective way of warding off a general conflagration.—*Mercury* Cor.

**FORMOSA.**

The *Tiji* publishes some remarks from Mr. Ichihara, naval aide-de-camp of the Formosa Government Office, with regard to the condition of the island. Work on the railway between Taku and Tainan is being pushed on with great speed, and it is expected that traffic will be commenced by June this year. As to the Keelung harbour works, similar expedition has been purchased and materials for the construction of projecting embankments tested. The convertible notes of the Nippon Ginko are accepted by the people at a premium of 10 per cent, and those of the Formosa Bank have fallen to 94 cent. Graduates from the Japanese language school now number over 200, of whom some are employed in the General Government Office, but most as teachers in elementary schools in Taipei, Taichiu, and Tainan. The streets within the walls of Taipei are lined with fine shops and stores like those of the Ginza in Tokyo.

The roads have been laid out after the fashion of the Kobe settlement, at a cost of seven yen per toise, and with two rollers for occasional repairs. In this respect Tokyo is inferior to Taipei. The trade of the natives consists in the sale of merchandise imported from Hongkong, at comparatively low prices. Goods handled by the Japanese are sold at almost double the rates set by the natives, and there is thus a tendency for the latter to monopolise commerce. The strength of the bandits has considerably declined; there is now no chief with over 70 followers, and half of these are not properly equipped. Still, arms are secretly imported from China in junks. The number of Japanese residents in Formosa has now increased to over 40,000 and that of registered natives to 21 millions. The population of the Pescadores is supposed to be some 100,000. The principal production of Taichiu is the mutton known as *Taikomushiro*. Hats of this stuff are supposed to last for ten years. Encouragement of the cultivation of the raw material will be a source of considerable revenue.

**MR. PRITCHARD MORGAN.**

Mr. Morgan, M.P., who has obtained permission to work the Eusan gold mines, has been appointed by the Korean Emperor, Korean Consul-General in London. He left Seoul for England on the 19th ult. taking with him one Korean student whom he is to educate at his own expense. It is reported that Mr. Morgan has a strong motive for coming back to Korea, after he has organized a syndicate with a capital of over one million pounds for the purpose of developing the mineral resources of the peninsula. It still remains to be seen whether or not this story is founded on fact, but at any rate his proceedings are watched with keen interest.—*Japan Times*.

**SHIPPING REPO TS.**

Captain J. Farrell, of the steamship *Macaw*, from Bangkok, reports—Light variable breezes and fine.

Captain R. Dower, of the steamship *Esikale*, from Moji, reports—Light winds and hazy weather, with the exception of two days' fog, N.E. of Formosa.

Captain Dickens, of the steamship *Patroclus*, from Shanghai, reports—Light variable winds, cloudy and fine to Lamooks, fresh E.N.E. winds and overcast to port.

Capt. J. F. Messer, of the steamship *Chunshan*, from Saigon, reports—Calms and light Southerly airs until last night, when rain squalls, vivid lightning and Northerly winds.

## NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

MAY.

Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1899.

Barometer..... 29.867  
Thermometer..... 75.2  
Humidity..... 75.0  
Rainfall..... 15.0

TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.

On date at 10 a.m. On date at 4 p.m.

Barometer..... 29.84 29.77  
Temperature..... 75 76  
Humidity..... 75 92  
Rainfall..... — —

TO-DAY.

Thursday, 31st May, 1900.

Chinese—4th of 5th moon of 26th year of Kwang-su.

Sun—Rises..... 5hr. 16min.  
Sets..... 6hr. 37min.

High water—Morning..... 5hr. 55min.  
Afternoon..... 6hr. 30min.

Low water—Morning..... 5hr. 13min.  
Afternoon..... 5hr. 17min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1431—Year of Arc Burnt.

1841—Annexation of Natal.

1851—Hottentot rebellion in Kaffraria.

1859—The Austrians repulsed by the French at Palestro.

1875—Typhoon at Hongkong and Macao; loss of the *Poyang* with 180 lives.

1890—Capital of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank increased to \$10,000,000.

1894—Mr. Chappell, chief officer R. C. Larkin, and boat's crew drowned off Hainan Head.

1898—Admiral Schley bombarded forts at month of Santiago harbour. Typhoon over Manila.

TO-MORROW.

Friday, 1st June, 1900.

Chinese—4th of 5th moon of 26th year of Kwang-su.

Sun—Rises..... 5hr. 16min.  
Sets..... 6hr. 37min.

High water—Morning..... 5hr. 55min.  
Afternoon..... 6hr. 30min.

Low water—Morning..... 5hr. 13min.  
Afternoon..... 5hr. 17min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1794—L. de Hocx a victory over the French.

1813—*Crested Auk* and *Whiting* actions.

1843—Hospital of the Medical Missionary Soc. at Canton and Macao opened.

1848—Gold discovered in California.

1868—Attempt to blow up the Hongkong Hotel.

1879—Prince Imperial killed by the Zulus.

1887—New Opium Agreement between Hongkong and China enforced.

1891—Anti-foreign riots at Tanyang near Chinkiang.

1896—Anti-missionary outrage near Wenchow.

1897—The purchase of the Mount Austin Hotel by the Military authorities.

ACENDA.

TO-DAY.

Cargo ex *Nippon Maru* subject to rent.

TO-MORROW.

5 p.m.—T. K. K. Co.'s steamer *Nippon Maru* leaves for San Francisco.

4 p.m.—C. N. Co.'s steamer *Katong* leaves for Manila & S. C. N. Co.'s steamer *Menmuir* leaves for Manila.

8 p.m.—Regular Meeting of the Lion and Rose Lodge.

8.30 for 9 p.m.—Regular Meeting of the Zetland Lodge at Freemasons' Hall.

SATURDAY, 2nd.

Cargo ex *Boulder* subject to rent.

Noon—1. C. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kumsang* leaves for Simla.

Noon—O. S. Co.'s steamer *Patroclus* leaves for London via Suez Canal.

Noon—E. & A. S. Co.'s steamer *Aitlik* leaves for Australia.

4.15 p.m.—2nd Gynkhana Meeting of the Season at Happy Valley (Weather permitting.)

MAILS DUE.







## ORDINARY THING IN STRANGE PLACE.

For some time back, says the *Yokohama Specie*, Yamada, a labourer 36 years old, living at No. 18 Hattsuncho, Koishikawa ku, city, had been feeling sickly from some unknown disease. He had seen two or three doctors, but they could not ascertain the cause of his illness or give him any help beyond a vague surmise that some strange object lodged in the bowels must be causing the trouble. Finally he went to the Saisei Gakusha medical school, and there he was advised to go through a surgical operation. The patient agreed, and on the 11th inst. Dr. Maruno of the institution cut open the terminal end of the alimentary canal and succeeded in taking out the mischief-making object, which proved to be a teacup about one inch in diameter and one and a half inch in height. The patient is now well, but the strange part of the case is that he does not remember, where, when, or how he swallowed the inconvenient object. The general supposition is that, being a heavy drinker, he must have "drunk it" with *sake* during one of his wild sprees.

## DEMONIACAL POSSESSION IN BANGKOK.

A curious story of death through possession reaches us from the prosaic Windmill Road. The man who has died is an Ismail, a petty cattle trader. He was a good looking, young fellow, always well dressed, and well known to everybody in the street of the cattle traders. Occasionally he went up country to buy cattle, and apparently he incurred the enmity of a number of people in the district where he was in the habit of going; nor was he without his enemies in Bangkok. The story that reaches us is explicit enough as to why he had these enemies, but it is perhaps better not to give unnecessary details in so imaginary a narrative. A short time ago he went up-country again, when some one "set the devil upon him," and he became possessed. There was no outward sign of the possession, however, till two days after his return to Bangkok, when he became very ill. From his actions throughout his illness until the time of his death, it was plain that he was possessed. When he was on the point of death the evil spirit passed upon his wife. She drove everybody out of the house, crying to everyone she saw "You are not my husband!"

## THE PEACE OF THE FUTURE.

M. Yves Guyot on the result of the war. M. Yves Guyot, writing in the *Sicle* says the result of the Transvaal war will be to free South Africa from the menace of a people who are incapable of voluntarily adapting themselves to industrial civilization, and whose ideal is the old civilization of pillage and greed, such as pastoral peoples have always understood it. This last conclusion prepares the peace of the future. Notwithstanding all the efforts of peoples who wished to live in untutored isolation, the surface of the globe is opening. Fifty years hence there will be no closed territories. Everybody will find peace and security everywhere, and the most prosperous countries will be those that know how to guarantee these two conditions to all in the most certain manner. The present crisis is not due to the energy of British statesmen, but to their weakness in 1881 and 1882. It was this weakness which allowed the Government of Pretoria to violate the Conventions, and these were violated to such an extent that the Uitlanders, feeling their very lives threatened by the murders of Edgar, addressed to the British Government a petition, which was transmitted on the 26th of March, 1899. No established Government exists which, confronted by such an appeal, could have ignored it. The mistake made by European Governments has been in not supporting the action of Great Britain, instead of allowing President Kruger to believe that they would intervene against her, in defiance of the interests of their own subjects.

## A STORY OF SIR GEO. WHITE.

A member of Sir George White's staff has related to a newspaper correspondent the following particulars of an incident in connection with the arrival of the relief column. Sir George White was sitting under the verandah at his quarters, his eyes being set in the direction of the Tugela, when suddenly he rose from his chair and exclaimed: "British Cavalry, by God!" Far off, and faintly standing out against the horizon, a group of horsemen could be seen, but even with binoculars it was impossible to say with any degree of certainty whether the advancing force comprised British or Boers. A member of the General's staff ventured to express a doubt as to the force being British Cavalry. "Sir," replied Sir George White, "do you mean to tell me I don't know British Cavalry when I see them? I tell you I am right!" All doubts were removed when, a little later, the force dashed into the beleaguered town.

## RELICS OF OLD PLAGUE EPIDEMICS.

In a *Larareto* of Frioul, says a writer in the *British Medical Journal*, near Marseilles, there is a collection of instruments formerly employed as part of the equipment of quarantine, when persons suffering from or suspected of plague were isolated there. Among these are gigantic cavalry sabres and pikes which were used to open buboes at a safe distance; and long silver rods by means of which the last sacraments were given to the dying. There is a formidable-looking apparatus which might be taken for an instrument of torture used by the Holy Inquisition; this is a gigantic pair of pincers, in shape resembling the claws of a lobster, known as the *corpsa tong*; with these the bodies of those who died of the plague were consigned to the waters of the Mediterranean.

## THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

ROME, April 25th. The International Anti-Tuberculosis Congress, attended by more than 1,000 delegates, was opened in the San Carlo Theatre, Naples, to-day, in the presence of King Humbert, Queen Margherita, the Prince and Princess of Naples, and the Duke of Genoa. Among the foreign delegates are the Duke of Ratibor and Professor Virchow, from Germany, and Dr. Lannelongue, from France. The first sitting of the congress, held this afternoon, was devoted to a discussion of the prophylaxis of tuberculosis.

## A SOLDIER'S WIFE.

No, she isn't much to look at, And she'd never much to say, But the folks all find her quiet, Since her husband went away; And her face is daily paler, Tho' she tries to smile the same, While she's watching all the papers, Praying not to see his name! Well! she's only one of many, Just a soldier's little wife, And you'll never hear her murmur If he has to give his life; But the fair young brow is heavy, And the lips are growing sear, For the long, long nights are dreary, And the pillow often wet! No, she must not, dare not grumble, He has gone to "Serve the Queen," But a wee white cot sheet's dripping, Raises painful thoughts between; Oh, for sake of dear hopes cherished, Ere the soldier had to roam, God, guard this one, and bring him To the little wife at home!

LOOKER-ON.

## NEW RULES FOR RIFLE SHOOTING.

The Council of the National Rifle Association makes the following preliminary announcement of the principal alterations which will take effect at the Bisley meeting, 1906. Concerning position, at 200 yards the standing position must be adopted. At 300 yards, standing, kneeling, or prone. The following alterations are made in regard to targets:—Third-class target: Central, 6 inches; bull, 12 inches; inner, 24 inches; magpie, 36 inches; outer, rest of target, 4 feet square.

## GHOSTLY RELICS.

The most curious and the most ghostly relics to be found in South America are the compressed heads of human beings occasionally to be purchased from the savage Indian tribes on the River Napo, in Ecuador. A sample can be seen at the Field Columbian Museum at Chicago. The process by which they are made has never been discovered, nor does the practice prevail in any other part of the world; but these Indians, who control a large area on the eastern slope of the Andes, cut off the heads of prisoners, remove the bones of the skulls and compress them to about one-fifth of the natural size without destroying the features or losing the expression of the countenance at the time of death. They can reduce the head of an ordinary man to the size of his fist.

No white man has ever seen it done, although several adventurous scientists have taken the risk of visiting the Napo country for the purpose of investigation. The Indians are not hostile to the whites, and will not injure them except for booty or revenge. They will kill travellers in order to secure supplies, or will defend themselves and revenge injuries. Some years ago a missionary went over the mountains to convert them to Christianity, although he was warned to keep out of their country. A few years later a trader brought into Guayaquil a compressed head of a white man, the only one ever seen there, which bore a striking resemblance to the missionary. As he was a trader, and not a missionary, he was sent down to the city by the Indians as evidence of his fate.

## M. A. P. ON SIR HENRY AND LADY BLAKE.

Sir H. A. Blake, the Governor of Hongkong, is essentially a business governor, in distinction to the merely ornamental members of his profession says M. A. P. He loves hard work, and is always full of schemes for the improvement of the country and the people under his charge. As is well known, he was at one time in the Irish Constabulary, and while he made an advantageous marriage, his rapid rise has been due more to sheer ability and hard work than to any adventitious circumstances. In Jamaica, where his term of gubernatorial office was specially extended, Sir Henry was immensely popular, if sometimes his schemes did not meet with universal approbation. In appearance he is a man of average height, pale complexion, and dark hair and eyes. He is a keen sportsman, fond of watching football, and essentially an open-air man. Lady Blake, to whom Sir Henry always ascribes his success, is tall, dark, commanding, and very handsome. She has been called blue stocking, but is really an exceedingly clever and cultured woman. She has a positive craze for pets of a curious nature, amongst which may be mentioned snakes. One of the denizens of the Government House grounds in Jamaica was a tame leopard, and thereby became a tale. One night the Governor gave a ball. Tempted by the cool air, a young subaltern and his partner wandered into the grounds. They approached a tree, round which ran a lattice-work seat, and sat down. Suddenly the subaltern sprang up with a most dolorous howl. The lady screamed and threatened hysterics, whilst the youth backed away and fervently implored her to return to the house and send out a servant with an overcoat instantly! He had sat on the tame (?) leopard!

## "GOLD-MINING NEVER PAYS."

Dr. Hugh Robert Mill contributes to the *Scottish Geographical* for March, a paper on the development of habitable lands, wherein occurs this striking paragraph:—"Gold exercises an influence on the imagination which can only be characterised as magical; for it is not reasonable. The physical toil of getting alluvial gold is perhaps heavier than any other, the prices of the necessities of life are higher on the goldfields than anywhere else, and more money never heard of or drunk or long gambled in the intervals of mining than in any other conditions. The fact that gold is the common standard of value probably accounts for the illusion that gold-fields are better worth travelling to and working on than coal-fields or brick-fields. If the reader takes the trouble to divide the annual output of the gold-fields of the world as officially declared, with the official number of miners engaged upon these fields, he will find that the output per man often does not exceed £2 per week, and very rarely exceeds £2. Wages on these gold-fields usually run from £2 to £3 a week at the cheapest, and there is the cost of machinery and interest on capital looming large behind. There is certainly something wrong perhaps with these statistics, but perhaps also in the idea that gold getting is usually profitable. That some gold mines pay high dividends, then, only makes it more mysterious how the others continue to exist. It has been suggested that, taken over all, gold-mining never pays, and that more than £1 has to be expended in order to extract gold enough to make a sovereign, and that this fact explains why gold maintains its value nearly unaltered in spite of the enormous increase in its production. I do not profess to understand, and do not wish to press this argument, but mention it parenthetically as a thing to think about."

## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA. THE Company's Steamship "MENMUIR." Captain R. W. Almond, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 1st June, at 5 P.M. The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this steamer. She is fitted throughout with Electric Light and is supplied with a Refrigerating Chamber.

A Doctor is carried. For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 29th May, 1906. [681b]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Company's Steamship "PATROCLUS."

Captain Dickens, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at Noon. For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [511b]

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED. FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI. THE Company's Steamship

"TAMSUI MARU." Captain H. Nagata, will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, the 3rd June, at Daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents. Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [45]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. STEAM-FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY. (Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF, BLACK SEA, LEVANT and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship "INDIA." Captain A. Martini, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 4th June, P.M. European Cargo is transhipped at Bombay in close connection. For information as to Freight, apply to SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 29th May, 1906. [609b]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR MOJI AND KOBE. THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN." Captain P. Helms, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 5th June, at Noon. This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light. A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried. For Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 29th May, 1906. [704b]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR TIENTSIN. THE Company's Steamship

"NANCHANG." Captain Finlayson, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 7th June. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [603b]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR MANILA. THE Company's Steamship

"TAIYUAN." Captain Nelson, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 8th June. The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light. For Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [694b]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. THE Company's Steamship

"TAIYUAN." Captain Nelson, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 8th June, at Noon. The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light. For Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [695b]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. STEAM-FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, FUME AND TRIESTE. (Taking Cargo at through Rates to South Africa, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship "GISELA." Captain F. Mosca, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 9th June, P.M. Silk and Valuables are transhipped on arrival at Bombay into an accelerated liner. For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [708b]

## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship "HAICHING."

Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 1st June, at 10 A.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 31st May, 1906. [698b]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR MANILA, ILOILO AND CEBU. THE Company's Steamship

"KAIFONG." Captain Pennefather, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 1st June, at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [679b]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship "AIRLIE." Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at Noon. This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light. A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried. M.Z.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA, are available for return by the Steamers of the CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY and vice versa. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [592b]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA. THE Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG." Captain Payne, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 29th May, 1906. [685b]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR MANILA. THE Company's Steamship

"SUNGKIANG." Captain Moore, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at 4 P.M. The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [687b]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR LONDON. THE Steamship

"BENLARI." Captain Kreble, will be despatched as above on or about SATURDAY, the 9th June. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 18th May, 1906. [652b]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA. THE Company's Steamship

"SHANTUNG." Captain Quail, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 12th June. For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 29th May, 1906. [680b]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Company's Steamship

"ACAMENON." Captain Nish, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 12th June. For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 3rd May, 1906. [570b]

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED. FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO. THE Company's Steamship

"ANPING MARU." Captain J. Saito, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th June, at Daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents. Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [705b]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR LIVERPOOL (DIRECT). Taking Cargo at London Rates. THE Company's Steamship

"DIOMED." Captain Goodwin, will be despatched as above, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th June. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [696b]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Company's Steamship

"ANTENOR." Captain M. F. H. Jackson, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 26th June. For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 17th May, 1906. [643b]

## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS with BOARD, for Gentlemen, at MORRISON HILL ROAD, EAST POINT. Apply to

"H." Office of This Paper. Hongkong, 22nd May, 1906. [665b]

## WANTED.

A REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, New or Second hand, if in really Good Order. Reply to P. O. BOX 55, giving Particulars, Price, &c. Hongkong, 14th May, 1906. [630b]

## WANTED.

A COPY of the Local "HANSARD," 1891-2. Address:— J. J. F. Office of This Paper. Hongkong, 10th March, 1906.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

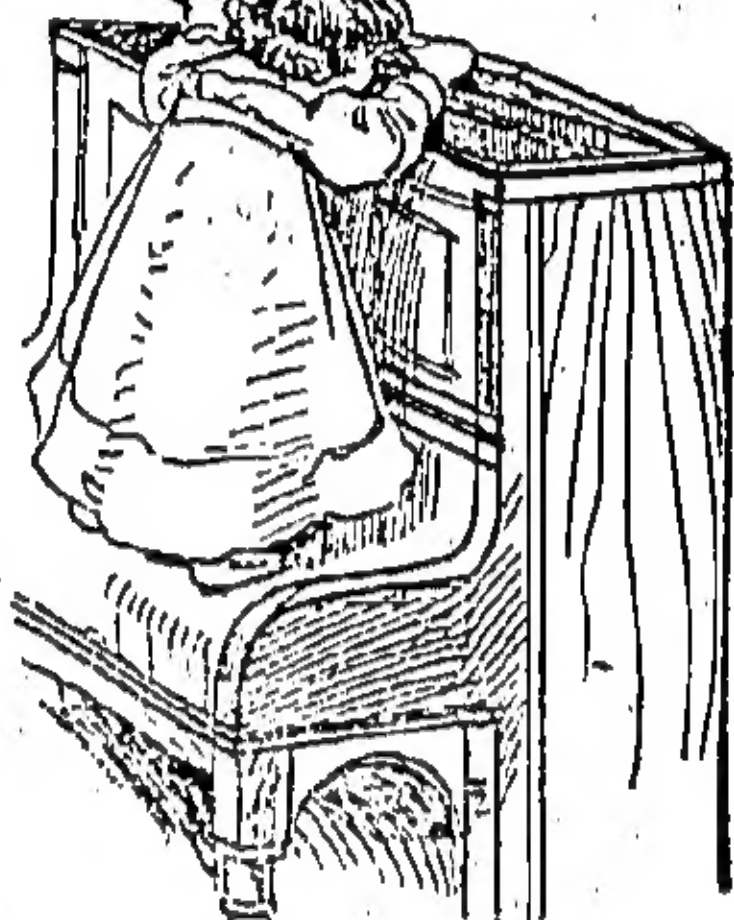
THE HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, (ESTABLISHED 1852), has This Day been REMOVED from No. 65, PRAYA EAST, MARINE LOT 109, to Inland Lot 1,503, BOW-RINGTON CANAL, near LEIGHTON HILL ROAD BRIDGE and opposite LEE YEUN SUGAR REFINERY.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1906. L. MALLORY. [560b]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I BEG to inform my Patrons and Public Generally that I have REMOVED my Stores from No. 13 to No. 5, D'AGUILAR STREET.

H. RUTTONJEE, 5, D'Aguliar Street. Hongkong, 27th April, 1906. [34]



THIS Piano subject needs looking into. For, whereas, if you get a Good Piano at a Low Price you can sell it at a fair Price without difficulty should necessity arise, if you pay a fictitious price for a poor piano you can hardly realize anything on your investment. The pianos sold by us, besides yielding daily musical dividends, hold the money invested much safer than ordinary instruments, for the construction is honest and economical throughout. Several Pianos returned from hire in good order VERY CHEAP.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., Limited. The musical portions have not been slighted for the sake of showy external features. Hongkong, 10th May, 1906. [606b]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS. PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG, SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S PATENT GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c., &c.

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY. EVERY KIND OF SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT REASONABLE PRICES. Hongkong, 14th May, 1906. [38]

LEVY HERMANOS. DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS. Sole Agents for the East for the amalgamated, CLEMENT, HUMBER and GLADSTONE Co., Ltd., DUNLOP TYRES' BICYCLES—PRICE, \$160. A special reliable Watch made for this Climate. Quality A.....\$12 Quality B.....\$10 40, QUEEN'S ROAD, Watson's Building.

NOTICE. Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbours:— GEO. T. HAV, British ship, Spicer—Siemssen & Co.

SIEN TING, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation free. Hongkong, 27th September, 1906. [59]

UNTouched BY HAND. MELLIN'S FOOD For INFANTS and INVALIDS. When prepared is similar to Breast Milk. MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTICE. Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbours:— GEO. T. HAV, British ship, Spicer—Siemssen & Co.

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SIEN TING, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation free. Hongkong, 27th September, 1906. [59]

## Intimations.

## MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

No. 6, Ice House Street, Praya Central.

Head Office:—TOKIO. Branch Offices:— LONDON, NEW YORK, BOMBAY, SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, NEWCHWANG and all Ports in JAPAN.

Agents:— Milki Coal Mines, Kamada Coal Mines, Hokoku Coal Mines, Yoshinotani Coal Mines, Onoura Coal Mines, No. 4, Ohtsaji Coal Mines, Kishima Coal Mines, Yoshino Coal Mines, Yamuto Coal Mines, Manoura Coal Mines, The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Ltd., Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Limited, Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Limited, Kanagawachi Cotton Spinning Mills, Shanghai Cotton Spinning Mills, Tokio Cotton Spinning Mills, Mike Cotton Spinning Mills, Imperial Government Paper Mills, Onoda Cement Company.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, M. FUJISE, Manager. Hongkong, 11th December, 1906. [33]

NEW GOODS. PLENTY IN HAND. JAPANESE CURIOS. D. NOMA, No. 12, Desconsfield Arcade, Opposite the City Hall.

NOTICE. THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES. JEVES FLUID THE BEST DISINFECTANT. SANITARY SOAP. SOAPS. DISEASES. AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE. W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings. Hongkong, 9th March, 1897. [37]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO., CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER SMITHS, and OPTICIANS. CHARTS and BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPUGGLASSES. Nos. 54 & 56, Queen's Road Central. [44]

MEE CHEUNG, PHOTOGRAPHER, TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN Ice-House Road.

IS now in a position, in his New and Commodious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTISED in the Colony or in any part of the Far East. GROUPS and VIEWS a specialty. Hongkong, 22nd September 1898. [40]

Relieves the scalding pain at once and CURES all discharges from the genital organs in either sex in 48 HOURS. Unlike the usual dross of the Bazaar, it is superior to Collyer's, Gubbe's, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences. Beware of imitations. Each tiny Capsule bears the name WILDY. 8, RUE VIVIERNE, PARIS.

SIEN TING, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation free. Hongkong, 27th September, 1906. [59]

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NOTICE. Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted



## Insurance.

## NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN AND CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1896. [30]

## To be Let.

## TO LET.

A FIVE ROOMED FURNISHED HOUSE IN CAINE ROAD.  
Apply to  
"C. R."  
Hongkong, 30th May, 1900. [709b]

## TO LET.

"HARFORD" MAGAZINE CAP.  
GROUND FLOOR, 57, PEEL STREET.  
5, RIPPON TERRACE.  
"GLENIFFER," KOWLOON.  
Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 8th May, 1900. [21]

## VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Aitken, Mr. J. H. Ladwig, Mr. G.  
Angus, Mrs. John. Levy, Mr. L. A.  
Appley, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. A. R.  
C. W. Long, Mr. & Mrs. D.  
Art, Mr. H. M.  
Aubyn, Mr. and Mrs. MacGowan, Mr. R. J.  
L. St. Mackillop, Mr. A.  
Aubyn, The Misses St. Macenano, Mr. E.  
(2) McEwan, Mr. Alex.  
Bailey, Mrs. G. F. McLeod, Mr. & Mrs. E.  
Bailey, Mr. W. S. Meyer, Mr. A.  
Bell, Mr. and Mrs. O. Meyer, Mr. E.  
Blackburn, Com. R. N. Mitchell, Mr. W. C.  
Braga, Mr. J. Mulhous, Mr. F.  
Brown, Mr. J. W. Murphy, Mr. E. O.  
Byron, Capt. J. and Neirap, Mr. Van  
servant Oakes, Mr. Stanley  
Carolan, Mr. E. A. Parfitt, Mr. W.  
Carter, Mr. H. B. Perkins, Mr. F. W.  
Clark, Dr. and Mrs. F. Perrin, Mr. T. H.  
Crink, Miss Playfair, Mr. Mrs. and  
Croft, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Sanderson.  
Denroche, Mr. P. C. Reeves, Mr. N.  
Discombe, Mr. G. M. Roberts, Mr. S. J.  
Dohen, Mr. M. B. Roper, Mr. J. M.  
Donaldson, Mr. W. F. Schmidt, Mr. P.  
Drum, Miss Sena, Mr. W. J.  
Drummond, Mr. E. Sergeant, Mr. B. W.  
Elmore, Mr. Frank Shibusma, Mr. C.  
Ellis, Mr. Alf. H. Shiel, Mr. and Mrs. J.  
Flegulou, Mr. A. Simmins, Mr. H.  
Fraser, Mr. H. G. C. Smith, Mr. D. A.  
Fraser, Mr. A. Smythe, Mr. A. J.  
Ganong, Mr. J. W. Hamilton  
Genge, Mr. H. Snow, Mr. N.  
Gent, Mr. H. Stevens, Mr. G. R.  
Gilland, Mr. Hardy Strauss, Mr. Th.  
Goddard, Capt. Strong, Mr. R. M.  
Howard, Mr. Thos. Thresher, Mr. W.  
Hubbard, Mr. R. L. Vindia, Miss  
Hubbard, Mr. J. Warfield, Mr. and Mrs.  
Jeffreys, Major & Mrs. Whitley, Mrs. W.  
Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Whitley, Miss  
E. S. Whitley, Miss W. J. G.  
Katsch, Mr. E. A. Wild, Mr. and Mrs.  
Kiene, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bagnall  
Kingham, Mr. Koike, Mr. Y. Wetherston, Miss M.  
Lacaze, Dr.

## VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Beattie, Mr. Andrew Mackie, Mr. G. Gordon  
Bryne, Mr. H. F. R. Martin, Mr. R.  
Bryson, Mr. A. Mitchell, Mr. R.  
Carr, Mr. Arthur R. Morris, Major & Mrs.  
Dann, Mr. G. H. Newall, Mr. Stuart G.  
Eckel, Mr. J. S. Oakley, Miss  
Forbes, Mr. A. O'Gorman, Madame  
Fraser, Lt.-Col. A. R. Pollock, Hon. H. E.  
Graham, Mr. D. M. Pryne, Capt. H. V.  
Griffin, Major W. W. R. Reilly, Major C. W.  
R. A. Rickmers, Mr. Paul  
Gros, Mr. Edward F. Scott, Capt. and Mrs.  
Hays, Mr. J. Sinclair, Mr. A.  
Hindrop, Mr. Chantrey Stewart, Mr. Murray  
Inchbald, Mr. Chantrey Stokes, Mr. A. P.  
Jeffries, Mr. H. U. Thomson, Mr. O. D.  
John, Major G. R. St. Tomlin, Mr. G. L.  
Johnston, Mr. R. F. Watson, Mr. and Mrs.  
Lee, Mr. J. E. Watson, Mr. and Mrs.  
Lemke, Mr. & Mrs. R. Malcolm

## CRAGIEBURN.

Flynn, R. N. Rev. F. Piry, Commissioner T.  
Holton, Capt. and Mrs. Piry, Mrs. O. G. and  
Jones, Mr. D. C. Ready, Mrs. O. G. and  
Law, Mr. and Mrs. D. 2 daughters  
O. Law and daughter Skotlowe, Mr. C. G.  
Little, Miss Volpicelli, Consul  
Little, Master Volpicelli, Madame  
Mumford, Mr. N. Wright, Mr. and Mrs.  
Newton, Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Y. and son

## EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, May 31st.  
ON LONDON, Telegraphic Transfer 1/11 7/16  
Bank Bills, on demand 1/11 1/16  
Credits, 4 months' sight 1/11 1/16  
D'ments, 4 months' sight 1/11 1/16  
ON BERLIN, (demand) 2.00  
ON PARIS, Bank Bills, on demand 2.46  
Credits, 4 months' sight 2.50  
ON NEW YORK, Bank Bills, on demand 47 1/2  
Credits, 30 days' sight 48 1/2  
ON BOMBAY, Telegraphic Transfer 146 1/2  
On demand 146 1/2  
ON SHANGHAI, Telegraphic Transfer 71 1/2  
Private, 30 days' sight 72 1/2  
ON YOKOHAMA, T.T. 31 per cent. prem.  
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate \$10.15  
Gold Leaf 100 touch, per tael 53.00  
Bar Silver 27 9/16  
Dollars 14 per cent. prem.

## OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, May 31st.  
New Patna 955 per chest.  
Old Patna 1050  
New Benares 980  
Old Benares 1030  
New Malwa 880 per picul.  
Old Malwa 910/950  
Persian, paper tied 920/950

## The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.  
(May 31st.)

Companies.	Paid up Capital.	Latest quotation.
<b>Banks.</b>		
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	\$125	32 1/2 premium
The Bank of China & Japan, Limited—(Preference)	£ 5	Nominal
The Bank of China & Japan, Limited—(Ordinary)	£ 4	1/4 buyers
The Bank of China & Japan, Limited—(Deferred)	£ 1	1/5 buyers
National Bank of China, Ltd.	£ 8	27
Do. Founders	£ 1	20
<b>Marine Insurance.</b>		
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$ 50	\$260
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	\$54
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	£ 25	Tls. 165
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Co., Ltd.	\$ 60	\$121
Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	\$ 50	\$130
Straits Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$ 20	\$1
<b>Fire Insurance.</b>		
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$295
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$ 20	\$80
<b>Shipping.</b>		
Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co., Limited	\$ 15	\$304
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	£ 10	\$91
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$100
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$49
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.—(Pref.)	£ 10	£10.10
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.—(Ord.)	£ 10	£10.10
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.—(Share)	\$ 10	\$5
Star Ferry Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	\$18 ex div.
"Shell" Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	£ 100	£300
<b>Refineries.</b>		
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$ 100	\$125
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$ 100	\$37
<b>Mining.</b>		
Punjon Mining Co., Ltd.	\$ 7	\$6.20
Punjon Mining Preference Shares	\$ 1	\$1.20
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	Fcs. 250	\$300
Queen Mines, Ltd.	25 cts.	\$0.18
Jebeu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.	\$ 5	\$12 1/2
Raub Allain Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	15s. 10d.	\$58
Oliver's Freehold Mines, Ltd. A.	\$ 5	\$4
Oliver's Freehold Mines, Ltd. B.	\$ 4	\$3 1/2
Great Eastern & Chinese Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$ 5	\$0.50
Do. (Preference)	\$ 1	\$0.40
<b>Docks, Wharves and Godowns.</b>		
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	\$125	490 % premium
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$86 1/2
Wanchai Warehouse & Storage Co., Ltd.	\$ 37 1/2	\$54 buyers
New Amoy Dock Co., Ltd.	\$ 6 1/2	\$21
<b>Land, Hotels and Buildings.</b>		
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	\$9.90
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$128
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	\$ 30	\$26
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$49
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$120
Humphrey's Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	\$10.75
<b>Cotton Mills.</b>		
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd.	\$100	\$37 1/2
Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 65
International Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 62 1/2
Laou-king-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 70
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	Tls. 500	Tls. 400
Yahong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 57
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>		
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	\$20 1/2
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$ 15	\$23
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	\$ 10	\$16
Watkins, Limited	\$ 10	\$10.50
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	\$ 10	\$11.75
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	\$ 2	\$2.10
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd.	£ 10	\$135
Halle Abes East-ern Agency, Ltd.	\$ 50	\$170
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	\$48
H'kong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	\$166
H'kong High-Level Tramways Co., Ltd.	\$100	\$165
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.	\$ 6	\$6 1/2
Hongkong and China Bakery Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$50 buyers
Campbell, Moore and Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	\$16
Belle Abes East-ern Agency, Ltd.	£ 1	1/4 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd.	\$ 4	\$8
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd.	\$ 10	\$11
Carmichael & Co., Ltd.	\$ 20	\$8
Tebrau Planting Co., Ltd.	\$ 5	\$5
Tebrau Planting Co., Ltd.	\$ 4	\$4

BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS,  
Share Brokers.  
Telegraph Address—"Rialto."  
Telephone No. 148.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.	
AIRLIE, British steamer, 2,500, St. John George 26th May—Kobe 21st May, and Moji 22nd, General—Gibbs, Livingston & Co.	
AUSTRIAN, British steamer, 3,000, F. T. Helms, 29th May—Sydney 30th April, Brisbane and May, Townsville 5th, Cairns 6th, Thursday Island 10th, Port Darwin 16th, Dili (Timor Id.) 18th, and Manila 26th, General—Gibbs, Livingston & Co.	
AYR, British steamer, 1,955, W. H. Gibson, 25th May—Kutchinotzu 20th May, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.	
CHANGSHA, British steamer, 1,463, T. Moore, 29th May—Sydney 13th, and Manila 27th, General—Butterfield & Swire.	
CHOWFA, British steamer, 1,055, J. Williamson, 25th May—Bangkok 18th May, Rice and Wood—Yuen Fat Hong.	
DEVAWONGSE, British steamer, 1,057, R. Curtis, 1st April—Saigon 13th April, General—Yuen Fat Hong.	
EMPRESS OF CHINA, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, R.N.R., 30th May—Vancouver 8th May, and Shanghai 27th May, Mails and General—C. P. R. Co.	
FORMOSA, British steamer, 674, A. E. Hodgins, 26th May—Swatow 29th May, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.	
HAICHING, British steamer, 1,267, Hall, 29th April—Fochow 25th May, Amoy 27th, and Swatow 28th, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.	
HAKATA MARU, Japanese steamer, 3,813, F. L. Sommer, 30th May—Moji 26th May, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	
HANCOCK, American transport, 3,000, K. Strime, 26th May—San Francisco 17th April.	
INDEPENDENT, German steamer, 871, A. Hantz, 12th April—Samarang 3rd April, General—Sunder, Wieler & Co.	
KACHIDATE MARU, Japanese steamer, 2,143, S. Fujiki, 30th May—Moji 24th May, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.	
KAIFONG, British steamer, 1,024, G. H. Penefather, 23rd May—Hilo 19th May, Hemp and Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.	
KUMSANG, British steamer, 2,078, G. Payne, 23rd May—Singapore 17th May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
MAUSANG, British steamer, 1,644, J. Kynock, 24th May—Sandakan 18th May, Timber—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
MAZAGON, British steamer, 3,279, R. T. L. Cook, R.N.R., 28th May—London 31st May, and Singapore 23rd May, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.	
MEMURU, British steamer, 1,286, R. W. Almond, 26th May—Manila 23rd May, Sugar, Hemp and General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.	
NANYANG, German steamer, 983, T. Schumann, 29th May—Sourabaya 20th May, Sugar—Siemens & Co.	
NIPPON MARU, Japanese steamer, 6,060, J. F. Allen, 24th May—San Francisco 25th April, Honolulu 2nd May, Yokohama 16th, Kobe 17th, Nagasaki 19th, and Shanghai 21st, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.	
PAKIOU, British steamer, 1,248, C. O. Williams, 25th May—Tongku 18th May, Groundnuts—Butterfield & Swire.	
PIRA NANG, British steamer, 1,021, A. S. Calder, 26th May—Bangkok 14th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.	
RIJUN MARU, Japanese steamer, 2,072, J. W. Ekstrand, 30th May—Seattle, U.S.A. via Shanghai 25th April, Beer and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	
ROSSALL, British steamer, 1,751, C. Glenfield, 24th May—Otaru (Japan) 12th May, Coals—Orler.	
SUNGKIANG, British steamer, 1,021, S. W. Moore, 26th May—Manila 27th May, Hemp and Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.	
TAIYUAN, British steamer, 1,459, R. Nelson, 26th May—Melbourne 13th Feb, Sydney 27th, Townsville 3rd Mar, Thursday Island 8th, Port Darwin 11th, and Manila 23rd, General—Butterfield & Swire.	
TAMSAI MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,007, K. Solajima, 30th May—Amoy and Swatow 29th May, General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.	
TRITOS, German steamer, 1,033, P. Lassen, 29th May—Saigon 25th May, Rice—Siemens & Co.	
TSURUGISAN MARU, Japanese steamer, 2,559, Narasaki, 21st May—Kutchinotzu 15th May, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.	
WHAMPRA, British steamer, 1,109, P. Garriock, 24th May—Java Ports 15th May, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.	
<b>Vessels.</b>	
ABNER CORNOR, American ship, 878, B. F. Colcord, 14th May—Moji 28th April, Coal—Chinese.	
ESMERALDA, British schooner, 130, J. T. Harrison, 14th April—Guam 26th March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
FRANZ, Danish ship, 358, Pedersen, 23rd April, Harry 5th Oct., 1899, and Anjer 12th Feb, Coal—E. A. Trading & Co.	
PASSEPARTOUT, Norwegian bark, 511, L. Gundersen, 22nd May—Fremantle 15th March, Sandelwood—Orler.	
TAM O'SHANTER, American ship, 1,432, Ballard, 16th May—New York 6th Jan, Kerosine—Standard Oil Co.	
WM. H. SMITH, American ship, 1,800, E. C. Colley, 27th Mar.—New York 28th Sept, Kerosine Oil—Standard Oil Co.	

## HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

Hongkong, May 31st, 1900.  
Acherity, despatch-vessel, 1,700 tons, to 6-pd. g.f. guns, 3,000 h.p., Commander G. G. F. M. Craddock, Wei-hai-wei.  
Albatross, despatch-vessel, 1,050 tons, 6 guns, 1,100 h.p., Comdr. H. J. Stewart, Nagasaki.  
Aurora, British steamer, 5,600 tons, Capt. E. H. Bayly, Japan.  
Baird, 1st class battleship, 13,000 tons, 14 guns, 13,163 h.p., Captain G. J. S. Warrender, Wei-hai-wei.  
Bonaventure, despatch cruiser, 4,360 tons, 18 guns, 9,000 h.p., Commander A. H. Smith-Dorrien, R.N., Manila.  
Brit, British cruiser, 1,770 tons, 6 guns, 5,600 h.p., Commander Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bar, Singapore.  
Centurion, British battleship, 10,500 tons, 14 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. J. R. Jellicoe, C.B., Com. C. W. Inglefield-Grant, Canton.  
Endymion, British cruiser, 7,350 tons, Capt. G. A. Callaghan, Japan.  
Es, coast defence gunboat, 363 tons, 3 guns, 2,200 h.p., Lieut.-Com. C. C. Chidwick, Ichang.  
Fame, twin screw, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 5,400 h.p., Lieut.-Com. W. J. Keyes, Hongkong.  
Firth, 3rd class gunboat, 455 tons, 4 guns, 360 h.p., Hongkong.  
Harty, twin screw, torpedo-boat destroyer, 260 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Hongkong.  
Hart, twin screw, torpedo-boat destroyer, 260 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Hongkong.  
Hermione, British cruiser, 4,360 tons, Capt. R. S. D. Cumming, Shanghai.  
Humber, storeship, 1,600 tons, 800 h.p., Com. H. J. Davison, Wei-hai-wei.

Linnet, gun-vessel, 750 tons, 2 heavy guns, 4, 120 h.p., 870 h.p., Commander W. W. Smythe, Hongkong.  
Orlando, British cruiser, 5,600 tons, Capt. J. H. Burke, Wei-hai-wei.  
Peacock, 1st class gunboat, 775 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. C. P. R. Coode, Shanghai.  
Phoenix, British gunboat, 1,015 tons, Comdr. R. G. Fraser, Shanghai.  
Plymouth, 1st class gunboat, 750 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. J. F. E. Green, Philippines.  
Pique, twin screw, and class cruiser, 3,600 tons, 8 guns, 7,000 h.p., Capt. H. C. Reynolds, Singapore.  
Plover, 1st class gunboat, 453 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. C. V. de M. Cowper, Hongkong.  
Redpoll, British gunboat, 855 tons, Lieut.-Com. C. F. Corbett, Hongkong.  
Robin British river-gunboat, 2 guns, Lieut.-Com. G. G. Webster, on the West River.  
Sandpiper, British river-gunboat, 2 guns, Lieut.-Com. Carr, on the West River.  
Swift, gun-vessel, 756 tons, 2 heavy guns, 4 6-pounders, 870 h.p., Hongkong.  
Tamar, receiving ship, 4,600 tons, Comdr. Powell, C.B., Hongkong.  
Terrible, British cruiser, 14,200 tons, 30 guns, 25,000 h.p., Captain Percy Scott, C.B., Hongkong.  
Tweed, coast defence gunboat, 363 tons, 3 guns, 200 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. C. D. Roper, on the West River.  
Undaunted, 1st class cruiser, 5,600 tons, 12 6-inch, 8,500 h.p., Capt. A. C. Clarke, Hongkong.  
Waterwitch, surveying vessel, 620 tons, Lieut.-Commander W. O. Lyne, Ningpo.  
Whiting, twin screw, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 6,000 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. E. Kelly, Hongkong.  
Wyvern, coast defence ship, 2,750 tons, 4 guns, 1,000 h.p., Hongkong.  
Woodcock, British gunboat, 2 guns, 560 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Watson, on the Yangtze.  
Woodruff, British gunboat, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. H. E. Hillman, on the Yangtze.  
Torpedo-boats in Reserve Nos. 8 and 20, 35, 36, 37 and 38, first-class; and 3 second-class boats.

**Miscellaneous.**  
Liberal, Portuguese gunboat, 558 tons, Comdr. José da Cunha Lima, Hongkong.  
Presidente Sarmiento, Argentine cruiser, 2,850 tons, Capt. Belbeder, Manila.  
Zaire, Portuguese gunboat, 600 tons, Captain Fonto, Hongkong.  
Zenita, Austrian cruiser, 2,500 tons, Captain Edward Thoman von Montalmar, Swatow.

## FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

**The Russian Squadron.**  
Admiral Korniloff, Russian armoured cruiser, 2,000 tons, twin screw, 36 guns, 9,500 h.p., Captain Jakovlev, at Nagasaki.  
Albatross, Russian gunboat, 810 tons, 8 guns, 1,200 h.p., Captain Elksky, at Nagasaki.  
Bobr, Russian gun-vessel, twin screw, 950 tons, 13 guns, 1,150 h.p., Captain Dobrovolsky, at Nagasaki.  
Dimitri Donskoy, Russian armoured cruiser, 5,893 tons, twin screw, 34 guns, 7,000 h.p., Comdr. Sharon, at Nagasaki.  
Gaidamak, Russian gunboat, 400 tons, twin screw, 16 guns, 3,500 h.p., Capt. Serebrennikov, at Nagasaki.  
Gramiaty, Russian armoured cruiser, 1,492 tons, twin screw, 12 guns, 2,000 h.p., Capt. Mikhalovsky, at Nagasaki.  
Koryet, Russian cruiser, 1,200 tons, 9 guns, 2,150 h.p., Capt. Sillmann, at Nagasaki.  
Mandjour, Russian cruiser, 1,213 tons, twin screw, 14 guns, 1,500 h.p., Capt. Yakovlev, at Nagasaki.  
Navarin, Russian battleship, 10,000 tons, 10 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. Yenish, at Nagasaki.  
Nayadid, Russian cruiser, 1,334 tons, 14 guns, 1,800 h.p., Capt. Zarine, at Nagasaki.  
Otyary, Russian armoured cruiser, 1,460 tons, twin screw, 12 guns, 2,000 h.p., Captain Copronoff, at Nagasaki.  
Petrovich, Russian battleship, 12,000 tons, Capt. Grevalis, at Japan.  
Rostia, Russian armoured cruiser, 12,200 tons, 22 guns, 14,500 h.p., Capt. Demoljoff, at Nagasaki.  
Roslyaynik, Russian cruiser, 1,330 tons, Capt. Komaroff, at Manila.  
Rurik, Russian flag-ship, 10,940 tons, armoured twin screw cruiser, 1st class, 48 guns, 13,500 h.p., Capt. Haupt, at Port Arthur.  
Silach, Russian gunboat, 4 guns, 1,200 h.p., Capt. Baronoff, at Nagasaki.  
Sisoi Veliky, Russian battleship, 10,000 tons, 14 guns, 8,500 h.p., Capt. Molias, at Nagasaki.  
Suvaborg, 1st class, Russian torpedo boat, 69 tons, 3 guns, 2 torp tubes 780 h.p., speed 19.7 knots.  
Vladimir Monomach, Russian cruiser, 6,000 tons, 16 guns, Capt. Prince Ouchtomsky, at Port Arthur.  
Vostok, Russian torpedo gunboat, 4 guns, 650 h.p., Com. Molchousky, at Nagasaki.  
Vladimir, Russian torpedo boat, 400 tons, 18 guns, twin screw, 1,500 h.p., Capt. Rogulia, at Nagasaki.  
Zabinka, Russian cruiser, 1,230 tons, 20 guns, 2,000 h.p., Capt. Shkruff, at Nagasaki.  
(1st and 2nd class.)

Forel, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.  
Fanchichi, Russian torpedo boat, 87 tons, 4 guns, 970 h.p., 19 knots.  
Nargen, Russian torpedo boat, 85 tons, 4 guns, 1,200 h.p., 22 knots.  
Novorostik, Russian torpedo boat, 87 tons, 4 guns, 900 h.p., 22 knots.  
Pogoda, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.  
Sisik, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.  
Skorpion, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.  
Soolichia, Russian torpedo boat, 87 tons, 4 guns, 970 h.p., 19 knots.  
Steriad, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.  
Strauss, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.  
Sungur, Russian torpedo boat, 140 tons, 4 guns, 1,800 h.p., 22 knots.

## RUSSIAN TORPEDO FLOTILLA (SEA GOING).

Dorgo, 1st class, Russian torpedo boat, 81 tons, 3 guns, 2 torp tubes 1,700 h.p., speed 21 knots.  
Revel, 1st class, Russian torpedo boat, 96 tons, 3 guns, 2 torp tubes 780 h.p., speed 22 knots.  
Usur, Russian torpedo boat, 140 tons, 4 guns, 1,800 h.p., 22 knots.  
† Flagship of Vice-Admiral Alexieff.  
† Flagship of Rear-Admiral F. V. Dubossoff.  
† Flagship of Rear-Admiral Reninoff.

## THE FRENCH SQUADRON.

Bangali, 2nd class dispatch-boat, Lt.-Comdr. De La Croix de Castries, at Haiphong.  
D'Entrecasteaux, 1st class cruiser, 8,100 tons, 26 guns, 13,500 h.p., Capt. de Marolles, at Japan.  
Descartes, 2nd class protected cruiser, 4,000 tons, 36 guns 631 h.p., Captain Philibert, Japan.  
Eure, dispatch-transport, Capt. Vallée, at Saigon.  
Jean Bart, 1st class cruiser, 4,500 tons, 10 guns, 8,000 h.p., Capt. Aubin, at Kwang-chow-wan.  
Keraint, 3rd class cruiser, 1,300 tons, 13 guns, 2,200 h.p., Capt. de la Motte du Portail, at Saigon.  
Lion, gunboat, 500 tons, 8 guns, 576 h.p., Capt. Frost, at Hongkong.  
Pascal, 2nd class protected cruiser, 4,000 tons, 36 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. M. Motet, at Yokohama.  
Surprise, gunboat, 700 tons, 10 guns, 800 h.p., Capt. Monnet, at Saigon.  
\* Flagship of Vice-Admiral Courrejolles.

**THE GERMAN SQUADRON.**  
Gefion, German cruiser, 4,200 tons, 25 guns, 8,000 h.p., Capt. Kollmann, at Manila.  
Hansa, German cruiser, 6,400 tons, Capt. Pohl, at Singapore.  
Hertha, German cruiser, 6,000 tons, Capt. S. V. Usedom, at Japan.  
Ilia, German gunboat, 1,000 tons, 10 guns, 1,600 h.p., Capt. H. H. Lans, at Amoy.  
Irene, German cruiser, 4,400 tons, 22 guns, 8,000 h.p., Capt. Stein, at Formosa.  
Jaguar, German cruiser, Captain Kinderling, at Shanghai.  
Kaiserin Augusta, German cruiser, 6,000 tons, 15 guns, 13,040 h.p., Captain Gulich, at